

# The Farmington Times

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FARMINGTON, MO., FEBRUARY 23, 1906.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis Republic from the home of Hon. Edward Robb, under date of the 20th inst., announces that he will not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress this year. His reason for withdrawing from the race is given in the dispatch, which appears in another column. Mr. Robb has served this district in Congress eight years, and was renominated for a fifth term in 1904, but was defeated at the Democratic slump at the general election. Perhaps no man is better known over the district than Mr. Robb and he has many friends who have stood loyally by him, but he can very well afford to rest on his long and faithful record.

## WHICH SHALL BE THE BASIS?

The gathering of Democratic Committeemen, newspaper men and others at Bismarck last Saturday, under the call of State Committeemen Holladay and Weimer, considered the question of the basis of representation for the State Convention, whether it should be on the presidential or gubernatorial vote. There was some little difference of opinion expressed, but the presidential vote was decided upon by a large majority as the proper basis.

In our opinion this decision is right for several reasons. The presidential vote has always been the basis in this State, and there is no good reason to establish a new precedent. It is true that the vote for Governor in 1904 was larger than that for President, but there were about 30,000 Republican votes cast for Governor Folk, largely in St. Louis and Kansas City. There were over 40,000 Democrats who staid at home and did not vote because they were dissatisfied with existing conditions, and they were largely in the country districts. To change the precedent, because of the larger vote cast for governor, would give St. Louis and Kansas City 29 delegates each more than they would have on the presidential basis; but this would be because of the Republican votes cast for Governor Folk and not because of any Democratic gain in those cities. On the other hand, the more than 40,000 country Democrats who did not vote would practically have no representation in the State Convention, as the country representation would be cut down in proportion as its Democratic vote fell off, and being thus cut down, or not allowed equal voice with St. Louis and Kansas City on their actual Democratic vote, in the deliberations of the convention and in naming a ticket, these country Democrats might be disposed to stay at home again on election day.

If St. Louis and Kansas City had increased their Democratic vote it would be right and proper for their representation in the Convention to be increased in proportion over that of the country, but such is not the case. St. Louis, for instance, cast a smaller Democratic vote in 1904 than it did in 1900. In 1900 Bryan's vote was 59,931, and in 1904 Parker's vote was only 51,858. In 1900 Dockery's vote was 58,412, and in 1904 Folk's vote, with the large number of Republicans who voted for him but for all the balance of the Republican ticket, was only 59,960, just 1,548 more than Dockery's. Take from Governor Folk's the Republican votes and he would have few if any more than Parker, so that the Parker vote practically represents the Democratic vote in 1904 in that city as it does in the country.

But, say the advocates of the

gubernatorial vote, it would give us a larger convention. That may be true, but the representation would not be properly distributed according to the actual Democratic vote. If a larger convention is what is wanted, make the basis of representation 200 votes for each delegate instead of 300 or 500, or, another way, go back to the presidential vote of 1900, when a full Democratic vote was polled, and make that the basis; but don't give all the increase of delegates to St. Louis and Kansas City because a large number of Republicans in those cities voted for one Democrat, and virtually disfranchise the country Democrats who staid at home and didn't vote at all in 1904. They certainly had provocation. Don't provoke them to repeat it.

The United States Senate last week passed the ship-subsidy bill by a vote of 38 to 27, all the votes for the bill being by Republicans, but five Republican Senators, Burkett of Nebraska, Dooliver of Iowa, LaFollette and Spooner of Wisconsin, and Warner of Missouri, voted with the Democrats against this rape of the treasury for special interests. Three millions a year of this subsidy goes toward the establishment of thirteen new contract mail lines, the subsidy as a bonus over and above the actual cost of the labor performed. About \$5,000,000 a year is given to cargo vessels according to their tonnage. The alleged purpose of the subsidy is to encourage the American ship-carrying trade, which has been hampered and practically driven from the seas by the Republican tariff policy which forces the cost of American-built ships far above that of foreign-built vessels. The steel trust and other manufacturing interests that supply materials for ship-building are specially protected by a prohibitory tariff, and tribute is levied upon all sections of the country to furnish government subsidies to try to make up the difference in cost and try to encourage the establishment of American ship lines. Other public enterprises, the improvement of American waterways, etc., must suffer in order that the tariff-sheltered interests may practice their extortions and wax rich and powerful. The policy is wrong altogether, an injustice to American enterprises and nothing more nor less than legalized robbery, but it is the policy of the Republican party, and what are you going to do about it?

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Edw. C. Barroll,  
Advertising Writer, Phone 121,  
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## THIRTEENTH DIST. PRIMARY

To Nominate Candidate for Congress Named for August 18th, but to Articulate with Intervening County Primaries.

## HARMONIOUS DEMOCRATIC MEETING

Enthusiastic Meeting on Same Day Under Call of District's State Committeemen.

The Democratic Committee of the Thirteenth Congressional District met at Bismarck last Saturday under call of the Chairman, Judge R. A. Frazier, to consider and decide upon the manner of nominating a Democratic candidate for Congressman in this district and to name date for same. A primary election was decided upon and the 18th day of August next named as the final day upon which any county may hold its primary for that purpose. The rules adopted direct that all counties holding primaries prior to that date to nominate county tickets shall place the names of candidates for Congressman upon their tickets, on payment of the fee assessed against them by the county committees, that they may be voted for at the same time. The rules also authorize the county committee of any county nominating its ticket by other than the primary method, to call a primary election for August 18th to vote for candidates for the Congressional nomination.

## RULES GOVERNING PRIMARY.

Resolved, by the Democratic Committee of the Thirteenth Congressional District, as follows:

1st.—That the method of nominating the Democratic candidate for Congress in said district shall be by a primary election.

2nd.—That the date for holding said primary election shall be on Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1906, and said primary election is hereby called and fixed for said date.

3rd.—That any county in said district holding its primary election for the purpose of nominating its county candidates, is hereby empowered and directed to place the names of the Democratic candidates for Congress on its official ballot, along with its county candidates, to be voted on at said county primary election, subject to the same rules and regulations as govern said county candidates.

4th.—That should any county in said Congressional District determine upon any other method than a primary election to nominate its county candidates, such county, by its county central committee, is hereby directed to cause to be held on Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1906, a primary for the purpose of voting upon the candidate for Congress from said district, under such rules and regulations as said county committee may direct, by and with the approval of the said congressional committee.

5th.—That at the primary election herein before provided for by paragraphs 3rd and 4th, a Democratic congressional committeeman for each of the eleven counties of said congressional district shall be elected, under the same rules and regulations as are herein made and provided for the nomination of a candidate for Congress.

6th.—That in any county holding a primary election for nominating its county candidates, the candidate for Congress and for congressional committeemen shall pay whatever sum may be necessary to have his name placed on the official primary ballot, as may be determined by the county central committee of said county.

7th.—That in any county not holding a general primary election to nominate its county candidates, but holding a special primary election to vote on candidates for Congress and congressional committeemen, as herein provided, the candidates shall pay their proportionate part for defraying the expenses of said special primary, as may be determined by the county central committee of said county.

8th.—That the several Democratic county central committees or executive committees of the same shall, when opening and canvassing the vote for their county candidates, also canvass the vote for the candidates for Congress and congressional committeemen and shall immediately certify the vote so reported and counted to the Democratic congressional committeeman of said county.

And in any county not holding a general primary election, but holding a special primary election, as herein provided, to vote on candidates for Congress and congressional committeemen, shall, on the Monday after said election is held, meet at the county seat and open and canvass the vote for congressional candidates and candidate for congressional committeemen and immediately certify the vote as reported and counted to the Democratic congressional committeeman from said county.

6th.—That the Congressional Committee shall meet on Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1906, at Bismarck, Missouri, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of casting up the votes of the several counties of said district for Representative in Congress and for Democratic congressional committeemen; and the candidate receiving the highest number of votes in said district for Congress shall be declared to be the regular Democratic nominee for Representative in Congress from the Thirteenth congressional district; and the candidate receiving the highest number of votes in each of the eleven counties in said district for congressional committeemen shall be declared to be the Democratic congressional committeemen for the next ensuing two years. In case of a tie vote or a contest, the matter shall be settled by the Congressional Committee, each member having one vote. The chairman and secretary of the Congressional Committee shall make out, sign and file a certificate of nomination as required by law.

10th.—That the various county central committees are hereby requested to carry out in their respective counties the foregoing rules as determined and agreed upon by this committee.

## DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

A meeting was called for the same day and place by State Committeemen Holladay and Weimer of the various Democratic committees of the Thirteenth district and other Democrats who have at heart the success of their party. A like invitation was embraced in the call of the chairman of the Congressional Committee. In response to this invitation a hundred or more Democrats, among them about fifteen editors, representing every county in the Thirteenth Congressional district, were there. The object of this call was for conference and consultation. After the adjournment of the Congressional Committee, they met in the opera house and the meeting was called to order by State Committeeman Holladay, who was made chairman, and W. H. Lewis, editor of the Leadwood Banner, was elected secretary.

Committeeman Holladay stated the purpose of the meeting, and said among other things that one desire on the part of himself and Committeeman Weimer was to secure the sense of the Democrats of this district on the question of a basis of representation for the State Convention and the date for holding such convention.

There was quite an animated discussion over the question of representation, whether it should be based on the vote for President or that for Governor in 1904. On the latter the convention would be composed of about 100 more delegates than it would if the presidential vote were taken as a basis. It was finally decided by a vote of the meeting that, as the presidential vote had been the basis for time immemorial, there was no good reason for changing this time-honored precedent, and that the presidential vote should be the basis. It was also the sense of the meeting that the State Convention should be called for the latter part of June or the early part of July.

The most cordial feeling and a spirit of enthusiasm pervaded the meeting. There was no doubt in the minds of any that the political craft of the Thirteenth district would be brought safely back to its Democratic mooring this year, and the meeting adjourned with the determination on the part of every one present that he would bend his energies to that end.

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## PEOPLE'S FREE COLUMN

Notices of Wants, Lost, Found, Strays, Stock for Sale, &c., not exceeding 25 words, inserted free for subscribers of THE TIMES under this head.

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The Commercial College Society wants to rent a good piano. Send information to Francis Douze, care College.

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We will send you for one year  
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The Farm Gazette (monthly) .50  
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## Shooting Scrape at Flat River.

Last Monday night John Sutton shot and wounded Wm. Raymond in the side at Hampton's saloon at Flat River, and Hampton was shot in the hand in trying to prevent the shooting. It appears that Sutton was owing Raymond some money, and Raymond went to Sutton's house to see him about it. They had some words over the matter there, and Raymond went away. They met later at Hampton's saloon, where the subject was broached again, and Raymond started to hit Sutton. The latter drew his pistol, and Hampton tried to stop him from shooting and was shot in the hand. Sutton then fired twice more, hitting Raymond in the side, inflicting a severe flesh wound. Sutton was arrested and brought to Farmington and placed in jail.

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at Farmington, Mo., will begin on April 3d and will continue till June 8. Arithmetic, Algebra, Grammar, Literature, Geography, U. S. History, Civil Government and Philosophy will be reviewed with special reference to the needs of the teachers in our public schools. Those wishing to prepare for the coming teachers' examination or to discuss some of the more technical features of the above subjects will find that this course is just what is needed. These classes will be under the personal supervision of the President of the College. Tuition for this special course \$15.00. No deduction for those who come in after the course has begun. For further particulars address, President Thomas, Farmington, Mo.

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